be of the highest importance, as putting the finishing touches to the important work of Congress, including conference reports on the various appropriation bills and on the Southern Pacific Railroad bill. We hope it will also include the enactment of the law repealing the duty on coal. To-morrow, at twelve o'clock, the knell of the Forty-first Congress will sound, and at the same moment the existence of the Forty-second will commence. May the new era be more auspicious than the old.

Shame ul Neglect.

The Young Men's Christian Association has belied its name by unchristian negligence in of its tenants in the upper part of its splendid building. That there is no elevator for their convenience and that of their visitors is a sin of omission. But it is positively a sin of commission to practise so pitiful an economywhether by an imperfect heating apparatus or by an insufficient supply of fuel-as to expose the tenants to fatal sickness. There seems to be no doubt that the recent death of Mr. Vogt, the young and gifted artist, as well as that of Mr. Coosey, last winter, must be traced to the negligence of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Moreover, the charge of negligence in the case of young Vogt has been brought against the physician who first attended him, and who, on being called in after two days' absence, discovered symptoms of varioloid and informed an officer of the Board of Health, by whom the patient was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and subsequently sent to Blackwell's Island, where he died a few days ago of congestion of the brain. His uncle, who visited him there, witnessed two instances of the most shameful neglect on the part of the persons charged with the duty of conveying smallpox patient's to Blackwell's Island. In the first instance a man was carried over with bare feet and with no other covering than his night clothes. "On the landing of the boat there was no one to receive him, and the deck hands refused to touch him or come near him, and would have nothing to do with him, so that in this condition the poor fellow, covered with the virus, was compelled to walk through the snow and slush up to the hospital alone." In the second instance a woman was brought over for whom no preparations had been made. There was neither stretcher nor attendance of any kind to receive her, and the men who brought her across dumped the unfortunate creature on the ground and left her there. However culpable neglect may be on the part of subordinate officials, whether at the Bellevue Hospital, on board the boat or on Blackwell's Island, those officials are but agents of the officers of the Board of Health. Notwithstanding, therefore, the claim of the latter that they have nothing to do with a patient after putting him or her in the Bellevue Hospital, we cannot hesitate to say that they must be held responsible for such shocking instances of neglect as those which we have been compelled to record. The public will not patiently hear of any more such cases of shameful neglect.

Sentiments of the French Soldiers in Germany.

Now that the war in France is ended and peace about to be restored to the unfortunate inhabitants of that unhappy land, the sentiments of the prisoners of war who fell into the hands of the Germans and who are still captives are of coasiderable importance at the present time. Between three and four hundred thousand released soldiers will before long return to France. Men who fought and bled and suffered imprisonment for a cause which their country summoned them to fight in are certainly entitled to a voice in the reconstruction of that country after failure rested on its endeavors. The soldiers of France now in Germany speak plainly. They say that if their position as soldiers prohibits them from taking part in the political struggle they have the right to demand as citizens that the government to which it will be their duty to give their blood shall be the true expression of the will of the country. Appeal to universal suffrage, and let the voice of the people decide whether the nation shall be a republic or a monarchy. This is wise and temperate language, and impresses us favorably with the hope that the reconstruction of France may be accomplished peacefully and well. If similar sentiments prevail throughout the nation we may shortly expect to see France rise from the prostrate condition in which this cruel war has left her. God speed the good work of reconstruction in France!

A Surr was instituted yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Ingraham, involving the ownership of the water fronts of Ward's Island and the roads on the island. The prospective value of the property can hardly be estimated. It promises to be a lengthy and interesting suit, involving most important questions of law and fact. Of course the claim will be stoutly contested by the city, the Commissioners of Emigration, St. Luke's Hospital and other owners of the island. Meantime it is a good, fat job for the lawyers, a baker's dozen and more being engaged in it.

ALVORD AND LITTLEJOHN, the two leaders of republicanism in the Assembly, had a bitter discussion yesterday, in which philippics and satire as crushing as any Demosthenes or Grattan ever uttered were flung upon the astounded ears of that platitudinous body. Pistols and coffee would probably have been the lamentable result of the debate, except for the fact that the point at issue-some question about a little township on Lake Ontariowas so ridiculously disproportionate to a tragic ending.

GERMANY.

The Day of Opening of Parliament. LONDON, March 2, 1871.

The French Opinton Nationale says that the meet ing of the German Parliament has been postponed until the 20th of March. The session was to have been opened on the 16th

SWEDEN.

The King's Health Improving. STOCKHOLM, March 2, 1871. I am enabled to inform the HERALD by cable telegram to-day that the health of the King of Sweden s improving.

MARCH SEVENTENTH.—The journeymen tailors of Boston have voted to join in the parade on Sc. Patrick's Day.

PARIS

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

thing could have been more splendid than their discipline. The appearance of the men was also very fine. All were attired as if for

DISPERSING THE GROWD. As the troops moved up the avenue the crowds of men and boys, blocking up the not duly providing for the health and comfort road, were dispersed by the uhlans. The uhlans and Bavarians, I would remark, are especially hated by the French, and particularly by the Parisians. Altogether the German troops looked splendid, and their magnificent appearance surprised the French, who admitted that they could not beat them.

> TROUBLE APPREHENDED. At fifteen minutes past four o'clock in the evening I send this message. As I write all is quiet, but it is undeniable that beneath the calm exterior there is a great deal of excitement and mischief at work. The authorities themselves are apprehensive of serious trouble, but I hope that everything will end as it has begun, quietly and without disturbances.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Review at Longchamps-Agitation in Parls-The Occupation-Taking Possession-The Staff at the Elysees-A Military Commission-The Emperor Not to Enter Paris. LONDON, March 2, 1871.

I am enabled to forward the following intelligence concerning the occupation of Paris by the Germans, for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD :-

THE REVIEW AT LONGCHAMPS.

A despatch from Versailles, dated yesterday afternoon, states that the Emperor and Empress (?) had just returned from Longchamps, where they inspected the Sixth and Eleventh Prussians and the First Bavarian corps, 30,000 strong. The troops looked in excellent condition. The advanced guard entered Paris at eight o'clock in the morning, without any disturbance.

AGITATION IN PARIS.

There was much agitation in several quarters of Paris Tuesday night and barricades were erected in the northern and eastern fanbourgs. It is stated that they are only guarantees lest the Germans should overstep the assigned limits of occupation. The Governor of Paris is represented to have said he could only rely upon a certain number of the National Guard and troops of the line for interposition between the Germans and the popu-

THE OCCUPATION.

Paris despatches state that several battalions of Germans entered the city at seven o'clock yesterday morning to prepare quarters. At half-past eight the Palais d'Industrie was occupied. Some battalions paraded in the Place de la Concorde. But a small number of the inhabitants were present and no demonstra-

TAKING POSSESSION.

There was soon a line of German troops along the Seine, from the Point da Jour to the Palais Bourbon, while on the right bank the French National Guards stopped the passage of all persons in uniform. Horse patrols circulated and occupied their quarters. No acts of depredation were committed.

THE STAFF AT TH ERLYSER.

The main body of occupation formed at Longchamps and in the Bois de Boulogne, where a review was held, and entered Paris

The Emperor's staff are quartered at the Palace of the Elysée.

General Kamecke commands the army of occupation.

A MILITARY COMMISSION. A Prussian military commission has been established to receive the complaints of the inhabitants who have deserted the occupied quarters of the city.

DESERTED.

view the German army.

The public buildings have also been deserted and are closed.

THE CROWN PRINCE TO REVIEW THE ARMY. The Emperor declares he will not enter the city. The Crown Prince will, therefore, re-

The Barricades-Immense Crowds on the Streets-No Disturbances-The Force in Occupation. London, March 2, 1871.

Reports from Paris to yesterday evening state that the barricades between the Germans and the French were maintained.

IMMENSE CROWDS BUT NO TROUBLES.

Immense crowds were in the streets, but they were sad and silent. No newspapers were published and the shops were closed. The National Guards at one time threatened to disobey orders and throw themselves on the Germans; but they were dissuaded from the rash attempt.

THE FORCE IN OCCUPATION. The German force in occupation of the

northwestern part of the city numbered 30,000 men, and was taken from the Sixteenth Prussian and the First Bavarian corps. The dividing lines were guarded by French and German soldiers.

CHRISTINE NILSSON.

CRICAGO, Ill., March 2, 1871. A special despatch from Peoria says Christine Nilsson yesterday purchased five lots on a bluff near that city, giving her check for \$25,500 on August Belmont, of New York, therefor, she intends to build thereon an elegant French villa,

FRANCE.

The Ratified Peace Treaty Sent to Versailles.

Expected Transfer of the Government to Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BORDEAUX, March 2, 1871. I forward the following news for the infor-

mation of the New York HERALD :-A RATIFIED TREATY EN ROUTE FOR VER-SAILLES.

An envoy, bearing the vote of the Assembly accepting the preliminary conditions of peace, will reach Paris at noon to-day. Ratifications will be exchanged without delay, so that the German forces may withdraw from the city

PREPARING TO MOVE TO PARIS.

The employes of the Department of the Interior will return to Paris on Saturday, and it is believed the entire government will be transferred to Paris again as speedily as the execution of the Peace Convention will

AMERICAN GENERALS. Generals Sheridan and Forsyth, of the

United States Army, have gone to Paris.

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S REPORT.

Announcement of the German Entry to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871.

The following was received at the Department of State this morning:-

Paris, March 2-12:10 A. M.

Secretary Fish, Washington :-German entry into Paris has been peaceful and quiet. All is quiet in the city.

WASHBURNE.

SUCCOR FOR FRANCE.

The Supply Started for the Sufferers-Exciting Scenes at the Navy Yard.

The storeship Supply left the Navy Yard yesterday with large supplies for the destitute French. So much in excess of the capabilities of the vessel were the donations received that a large quantity and to be left behind. It is understood that when the vessel shall have discharged her present vessel shall have discharged her present cargo she will return to prosecute a similar voyage of charity. Another vessel, which is at present being fitted out, will shortly follow in the wake of the Supply. The Pereire, which sailed for Havre on Wednesday, carried provisions amounting to some \$132,000. Mr. Lanier, of the committee of arrangemens, has gone to Havre by the Cuba in order that he may be there on the arrival of the Supply.

The Mercantile Library Association acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the

THE HOLDEY IMPEACHMEST TRIAL.

Examination of Witnesses for the Defence-Professed Objects of the Ku Klux Order-The State Treasury Empty.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 2, 1871. Yesterday and to-day in the High Court of Impeachment some twenty witnesses were examined by the defence, mostly negroes, who had been whipped in Alamance for alleged stealings, and several lewd women, whose houses had been torn down. A member of the White Brothernood testifled he joined the order, taking no oath to commit crime nor help others to do it. It was not for the purpose of overthrowing the State or national government, nor to deprive the colored people of any rights. He was a magistrate afterwards, and granted warrants to black as well as white, and his obligation did not prevent his dealing equally to all men. The defence so far have proved no organization in Alamant or Caswell for the purpose of overthrowing the government.

throwing the government.

The Treasury, on account of the injunction of Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, is empty, and witnesses to-day are selling their tickets for eighty ceats on the dollar.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEHLI'S THIRD MATINER MISSICALE ... As we an ticipated from the beginning, these musical entertainments have become a popular institution. We do not say for a moment that the very fashionable assemblage that filled Booth's theatre yesterday to its utmost seating capacity was attracted thither by any peculiar merit that Mr. Wehli possesses above all other pianists (for we have his superiors here), but can only attribute it to the very clever management that inaugurated these matinées. The programme vester lay was somewhat stronger than usual. The piano works were Webli's "Traviata," "Faust," barcarolle, and "March de Nuit" and Thalberg's magnificent duet for two pianos in "Norma," which was played by Messrs. Wehll and "Norma," which was played by Messrs. Wellf and Colby. The beautiful little margeau, "Minnehaha," gave Mr. Welli full scope to display his brilliancy of execution and clear, crisp touch. The singers were Mrs. Elder, soprano; Miss Sarah E. Thompson, contraito, and Signor Randonf, baritone. The first lady was by no means satisfactory, either in voice or style. Miss Thompson gave evidence of arustic ability of the highest order, and Kandolf's magnificent voice never was heard to better advantage. In response to one overwhelming encore he sang In response to one overwhelming encore he sang "Thou Art so Near." His voice requires such ample room as Booth's theatre affords to produce the desired effect. Miss Thompson was also greeted with an encore, a well deserved tribute to

THE BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION .- A Very seasons ble concert was given last night by the above Union, in the Academy of Music. The programme included for the first part Mendelssohn's "Athalie." and the second part was a selection of quiet and pastoral music, including selections from Haydn, Rossini and Niels Gade's "Welcome to Spring." The second part embodied the attraction of the evening, inaspart embodied the attraction of the evening, mas-much as after the overture or Rossini's "Semira-mutie" Miss Keliogg sang Thomas "Mignon." This renowned and accomplished vocalist was in excel-lent voice, and charmed the crowded audience to the point of enthusiasm, and to the continuous de-mands of an encore, with all the amiability and charming manner of Nilsson, returned to sting a short and simple ballad. Last night's concert gives promise that this Union will accomplish all that it has promised and be the most popular musical or-ganization of the city.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Advance in the Rate of Discount. LONDON, March 2, 1871.

The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount one-half per cent at the meeting of directors held to-day. THE COAL MINERS' WAR.

The Basis Proposed by the Operators Rejected by the Miners' Association.

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., March 2, 1871. At a meeting of the General Council of the Work ingmen's Benevolent Association, held here to-day, the subject of arburation was discussed and referred to the miners, who are to report upon it through their delegates at the next General Council.

A committee of three was appointed to keep the miners' side of the question before the publicand to refute the misstatements of the operators and their

abettors.

The Council adjourned sine die at half-past two o'clock this afternoon. Nothing was accomplished except to unequivocally adhere to the basis of 1869. The resumption of work seems for distant, and the men are as stubborn and determined as the operators and carrying companies.

THE JAPANESE MISSION.

THE PARTY OF STREET STREET

The Orientals at the White House.

Mr. Mari Presents His Credentials to the Secretary of State-The Embassy Presented to the President-Eloquent Address by Prince Mits Fusini-Anxiety of Japan for the Friendly Alliance of the United States.

. WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871. ME. MARI AT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. The Charge d'Affaires of Japan, Mr. Mari, presented his credentials to the Secretary of State about noon to-day. The following speeches were delivered on the occasion:-

delivered on the occasion:—

Mr. SECRETARY—His Imperial Majesty the Tenno of Japan, destring to bring his people into more intimate connection with those of the United States of America, and thereby cement and increase a warmer friendsmip and more active intercourse, has appointed me his Chargé d'Affaires to reside permanently in this cuy. In accordance with ms Majesty's command I nand you a letter accreding me as his first diplomatic resident to the United States of America, and in requesting permission to exercise my duties in this country I assure you of my desire, while obeying my sovereign, to promote at all times, as far as in my power, the warmest friendship between our respective governments and peoples. Kindly permit me to look for your kind assistance in all our mutual affairs, and to assure you that your advice will ever oe esteemed one of the greatest favors you can bestow.

The Secretary of State replied:-The Secretary of State replied:—

Mr. Mari.—The government of the United States shares with his importal Majesty the Tenno of Japan the d-size that the people of the two countries should be brought into a more intimate connection. It has learned with great satisfaction of your appointment as Charge d'Affaires to reside perimanently in Washington. In receiving you in that capacity I take pieasure in assuring you that your friendly wishes will meet with a cordial response from the President and from the government of the United States. I also beg to assure you that if I can, at any time, render you assistance in the discharge of your duties in relation to this government. I shall esteem it a privilege to be permitted to do so.

The embassy at the white house.

THE EMBASSY AT THE WHITE HOUSE. The Japanese Embassy, which arrived here to-day, were presented to the President to-night at eight o'clock in the Blue Parlor of the White House by Secretar, Fish. There were present, besides the President and Secretary Fish, Mrs. Grant, Miss. lellie Grant, Mrs. Fish, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Bancroit Davis and Mrs. Davis, and others. The Embassy, individually, were introduced to Secretary Fish by Mr. Brooks, the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, and by the Secretary to the President. They were subsequently introduced to the assembled company. When the introduction to the President had taken place. Prince Mits Fusimt sald:-

MR. PRESIDENT—This audience has been sought that I might personally express to you my admiration of and interest in the many wonderful works of American enterprise, and I assure you that these expressions are not empty words, but the hearty sentiments of our people. Intercourse between our sentiments of our people. Intercourse between our respective countries has been regularly established through a monthly line of American steamships of surpassing excellence, whose trips, in connection with the great Pacific Railway, afford us a rapid and agreeable route to Europe, with every modern luxury of speed and convenience across your Continent. Our travellers and students, like myself, on their way abroad, will hereatter become better acquainted with your country and people. We shall constantly encourage interfeourse and aim to annually learned a more infimate course and aim to annually learned a more infimate. course and arm to annually tocrease more intimate and important relations. We sincerely hope for your kind co-operation and assistance, and shall welcome any augmentation of present mail and travelling lachines to more closely unite our interests. The government of Japan is well aware that education inclines so more closely time our interests. In government of Japan is well aware that education is the basis of all progress, and therefore senas her young men to receive a scientific education in America and Europe, houng thereby to fifty prepare them to take a wise and discriminating part herealet in the affairs of our own government. With this view my trother, quache Nomia, was last year sent to this country, under the travelling name of Ad-Zumah Takobics, and I am now on my way to Prussia for a like purpose, in leaving my brother in America I feel condident of a kind treatment and certain of your friendly assistance, should our charge d'Adaires, lingel Aunoni Mari, request it. Our government has commissioned a diplomatic resident to this country to assure you that it is carnessly seeking for permanent progress in all that is great and good as rapidly as it can acquire these cherished ends, and it desires particularly to cement more closely the aiready irrendly relations and interests existing between our respective peoples.

The President rephed:— The President replied :-

The President replied:—
Prince—It gives me much pleasure to receive you in this friendly and inomicial way, and to learn from your lips the amicable feelings of the people of Japan toward the United States. The people of this country reciprocate your wish that the present means of intercourse between the two nations, great and comfortable as you describe them to be, may be increased. The United States have seen with pride the young men of Japan coming here to receive scientific educations. I shall take great pleasure in contributing to make their residence in this country agreeable and profitable to them, sharing with you the opinion that education is the basis of progress and the nope and belief that by acquiring it in the United States they will help to cement and extend the friendly relations which now happly exist be-

Personal Intelligence.

R. M. Field, manager, and William Warren, comedian, of the Boston Museum, are at the Westmin-

ster Hotel. Dexter H. Follest, Commodore of the Boston

Yacht Club, is also at the Westminster Hotel. Julius Vogel, Minister of Finance and Postmas ter General of New Zealand: Messrs, Grav. Fox and Stuart, all filling high offices in the government of that colony, are now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and are upon their return home from Washington where they have been arranging matters in connection with postal facilities with the United States. General C. M. Poe. United States Army, is a guest

at the Hoffman House. General Bermudez, of Ecuador, South America, is now stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.

General J. R. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., is so journing at the St. Nicholas Hotel. A. R. Pollock, of Washington, and Omer T. Glenn of Paris, are guests at the St. James Hotel.

George Boker, of Philadelphia; Ernest Berger, of Berlin, and J. F. Winslow, of Poughkeepsie, are registered at the Albemarie Hotel. Captain Cook, of steamship Russia, and D. McInnis, of Hamilton. Canada, managing director of the

Great Western Railroad of Canada, are at the Bre-G. D. Coleman, of Pennsylvania, and John Guy Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, are stopping at the Hoff-

F. H. Winston, of Chicago; James Putnam, of Iowa, and A. H. Miller, of Oswego, are among the latest arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. W. E. Carmichael, of Troy; Colonel J. B. Price. of New Orleans; Colonel E. Winship, of Georgia, and Colonel John Ditworth, of Pennsylvania, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Thursday, March 2-11:47 P. M. WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Obser-	laight of	hermusie-	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga	50.17	63	S. E.	Gentle.	Patr.
Baltimore	30.07	61	S. E.	-	Clear.
Boston	\$0.00	34	8. W.	Genue.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.62	34	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Charleston	80.17	61	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.84	19	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago, Ill	29.81	32	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.72	62	100	Brisk.	Heavy rain
Cleveland	29.63	61	1 0	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah.	24.73	31	S. E.	Gentie.	Fair.
Detroit	29.48	63	8.	Brisk.	Heavy rain
Duluth, Minn	29.95	27	8. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.63	52 74	S. W.	Brisk.	Heavy rain
Key West, Fin.	20.12	74	S. E.	Gentie.	Fair.
Knoxville	29.93	60	W.	Gentle.	Rain.
Lake City, Fla.		68	9	-	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.77	61	W.	Brisk.	Light rain.
Milwankee	29.85	27	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala	50.00	65	S. W.	erisk.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.81		9	Brisk.	Heavy rain
New Orleans New York	29.99	12	8. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
	29.96	46	N.	Calm.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	29.67	31	8. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Oswego Philadelphia	30.61	50	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa	90,91	63	8.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me		35	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester N.Y.	30,01		8.	Gentle.	Clear.
San Francisco.	(30.88	55	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Savannah	30.14		-	Calm.	Fair.
St. Louis. Mo	29. NR	37	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.		24	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear
Toledo, Ohio	29.59	55	8.	Brisk.	Heavy rain
Washington	39.96	54	S. S.	Gentle.	Fair.
WilmingtonNC		69	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Norfolk	20.14	58	8.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New London	30.01	85		Gentle.	Fair.
MLWashington	28.80	25	8.	Gale.	Coudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and tempera-

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Visit of the British Members to the Two Houses of Congress.

Studying the Aspects of American Legislation.

THE DINING AND WINING PROGRAMME.

The Counter Claims of Great Britain and Canada Looming Up.

Damages to English Property During Our Civil War.

The Fenian Raid Claims Probably to be Pressed.

Washington, March 2, 1871. The English members of the Commission visited the Capitol to-day in company with Minister Thornton and General Schenck. They were received upon the floor of the Senate and introduced to a number of Senators, after which they proceeded to the House of Representatives and occupied the diplomatic gallery. Sir John A. Macdonald, who is leader of the House in Canada, appeared to be particularly interested in the parliamentary forms practiced in this country.

After leaving the gallery the Commissioners were escorted to the floor of the House, General Schenck introduced them to a number of the most prominent After witnessing the proceedings here for some time they left the Capitol and drove about the city.

This evening the British Commissioners gave A DINNER AT THEIR RESIDENCE,

on K street, at which were present Sir Edward Thornton and lady, Sir John A. Macdonald and lady; Earl De Grev, Professor Montague Bernard, Lord Tenterden, Viscount Goderich, Colonel Bernard, the secretary of Sir John A. Macdonald and Captain Ward, a friend of the Commissioners. Invitations had been extended to the American Commissioners, but as Secretary Fish had prior engagements, and was not able to attend, none of the American Commissioners accepted.

Lady Thornton, who is quite a strict Episcopalian, is reported to be shocked at the amount of dinner-giving in Leut which the Commission has inaugurated. She was obliged to give a dinner to Earl De Grey, because of his position, when he arrived, and she expressed the hope and belief that that would be the end of it. But it turns out to have been only the commencement, and if the Commissioners intend to feed all Congress, as is supposed and expected by many Congressmen, the Lenten season will be with them all no better than traditional. It is understood, however, that, by way of compro mise, the dinners will be pretermitted on Fridays. SIR STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE

and son arrived this evening and proceeded to the residence of the Commissioners, where they were warmly welcomed. All the members of the Joint High Commission are now in the city, ready to organize on Saturday, according to the arrangement made at the informal meeting on Monday last, To-morrow Viscount Goderich and Albert Wood-

ley, an Englishman who has charge of the residence of the Commissioners, will go to Maribore, fifteen miles from here, on a suspe-shooting expedition. Mrs. Fish will give a dinner at her residence next week, when the members of the Joint Commission

and ladies are expected to be present. To pass from these incidental matters to the more important subject of

THE BUSINESS OF THIS JOINT HIGH COMMISSION, it is observed here that the idea which was given out at first that they would complete their labors in a short time is gradually giving place to the in pression that they will probably be in session several

months. Sufficient is known already of THE ENGLISH PROGRAMME to warrant the statement that the claims of British subjects for cotton seized and other property taken by the United States armies in the recei States will ressed with pertinacity and vigor by the Brit

Commissioners, and that they will be resisted by the American Commissioners with equal tenacity. The English claims rest not only on the generally received principles of the laws of nations. but also on the fact that the United States recog nized the right of the French government to pro perty purchased within the rebel lines-namely, tobacco in Richmond, and permitted its withdraws by the French authorities. It is said that THESE BRITISH CLAIMS

will be among the most serious and difficult matters to be adjusted, and that if allowed they will more than balance the Alabama and kindred claims unless such claims shall be presented upon the principle of constructive damages. There will be no attempt to discuss the claims for money paid for rebel bonds. This is a matter entirely outside of regular claims, and the United States government is constitutionally prohibited from recognizing the Confederate debt in any form. The Commissioner who will more particularly speak for Canada-Sir John A. Macdonal-comes prepared

THE FISHERY AND ST. LAWRENCE QUESTIONS. but it is now said that it may be impossible to prevent him from also bringing forward the claim for Fenian raids. The Commission was instituted primarily to adjust the questions pending between her Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States. This was Sir Edward Thornton's proposition to Mr. Fish, made by the direction of the British government and accepted by Mr. Fish, with certain enlargements, not limitations. The claims for DAMAGES FROM PENIAN RAIDS

are a portion of the questions which Canada holds as pending against the United States, and it is said must recognize them to the extent at least of discussing them, so as to determine upon their merits or otherwise. The position already assumed by the United States government is that we cannot permit the cialms for Fentan raids to come into the account-and here is a subject for the preliminary discussions at the start-for the British Commissioners will hold that they cannot be pooh-poohed out of court, because the very object of this Commission is to take up and consider any matter which presents a prima facte case, and the Commissioners must examine the Fenian claims before they can come to any con clusion as to whether they will be included in the that the Canadian side is not so weak as might be supposed. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Thorn ton thanked our government for its action in the premises, the action of our own courts will be cited in proof that American citizens were adjudged guilty of having violated our neutrality laws in having proceeded, with arms in their hands, to levy war upon the subjects and within the territory of a neighbor with whom we were at peace. Canada claims that these outrages upon here were committed by American citizens, and that while the American government punished these persons for their violation of law, yet the damages in consequence of these violations feil upon the people of Canada and have yet to be adjusted. They urge that their claims rest upon at least as good a oundation as our Alabama claims, in that our government not only demands that an acknowledgement shall be made that the Alabama violated the neutrality laws, but claims damages for the injuries that vessel indicted outside of British jurisdiction. In the case of the Fenian raiders, their violation of law being matter of record in our own courts, the Canadians contend that the payment of the damages Canada suffered is at least as logical a claim as the claim for damage our citizens suffered at the hands of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers.

JAMAICA

Herald Special Report from Kingston.

Heavy Weather in the Caribbean Sea.

Effect of the Probable Annexation of Bominica in Jamaica.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HEBALD. KINGSTON, Ja., March 2, 1971.

A severe gale is now blowing outside, and the shipping arriving is showing its effects. The cable steamer Dacia ran into Port Morant, and her man-of-war convoy, her Majesty's ship Vestal, put into Santiago de Cuba. Both are safe. The British brigantine Faugh-a-Ballagh arrived, with her masts sprung, boats washed away and cargo damaged. Her captain narrowly escaped being washed overboard. The following vessels have arrived safely from New York :- Bark Cornncopia, schooners O. M. Marrett, Frank Treat and Western Maid.

The news relative to the annexation of Dominica that appeared in the HERALD on the 20th ult, has made the people here wild with excitement. Merchants are holding on to their goods. Haytiens are delighted at the probability of security of their property at home and wish the certainty of stability of government under American rule. They look forward to the value of everything being increased, and their prospects in every way appear much brighter, and they wish Godspeed to the project of annexation.

There are now two schooners loading in this port for New York with fruits produced on this island.

Severe Storm at Sea-The Dacia Disabled. KINGSTON, March 2, 1871. rriving in a damaged condi-

tion, and report a severe storm at sea. The Dacia is at Morant Bay, disabled.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 2-1-29 P.
M.—Consola unchanged. American securities quiet and
steady. United States rive-iwearly bonds, 1852, 92; 1885, 91%;
1887, 91; ten-forties, 31%; United States stocks—Eric, 1874;
1887, 91; ten-forties, 31%; United States stocks—Eric, 1874;
1887, 91; ten-forties, 31%; United States stocks—Eric, 1874;
1887, 91; ten-forties, 31%; Atlantis and Great Western, 32.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, March 2.—UNITED STATES OF THE S LONDON MONEY MARKET.-LONDON, March 2-1:39 P.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

1863—Serfdom terminated in Russia. 1763—William C. Macready, the tragedian, born. 1606—Sir William Davinant, the poet laureate, born.

Another Increase in the Census.—Indianapolis, Ind., has had her census taken a second time, the result being the discovery of several thousand more inhabitants than were at first disclosed.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country. The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week now

ready, contains a splendid map representing the together with full details of the event by cable from our special correspondent in Paris; also Telegraphic Despatches from All Parts of the World; another batch of interesting letters from our special correspondents attached to the St. Domingo Expedition; the Darien Canal Expedition; the Joint High Commission: Erie Classification Fraud and the Execution of John Jackson at Pittsylvania Court House, Va. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Artistic, Literary, Fashionable, Po tical, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Chronological; Facetize Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day: Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cat tie, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and ac-

TERMS:-Single subscription, \$2: Three copies, \$5: Five copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15; Single copies, five inserted in the WERKLY HERALD.

counts of all the important and interesting events

MURRAY.—On Thursday, March 2, of bronchitis, MATTHEW MURRAY, in the 42d year of his age. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 94 Prest-dent street, Brooklyn. [For other Deaths ses Ninth Page.]

A.—The Fashion of Spring Hats for Gentles, men will be introduced this day. ESPENCHEID, manu-facturer, No. 118 Nassau street. A.-Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAPES 351 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Soiled Boots and Shoes Selling at Half price at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway. A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, and varm Overshoes, cheap, at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway

A Choice Selection of Ten Songs, Arranged to plano music. The whole ten beautifully printed on sheek music paper; mailed on receipt of 50 cents or can be ordered through any news sealers at live cents each. Please order Won't You Tell Me Why, Robin? Take Back the Heart.

2. Won't You Tell Me Why, Robin?
28. Take Back the Heart.
36. Castles in the Air.
185. A Motto for Every Man.
196. Call Her Back and Kiss Her.
443. All for Money.
344. All for Money.
440. As Long as the World Goes Round.
441. Oh, Wouldn't You Like to Know?
442. Preity Swallows, Homeward Fly.
Address BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, Originator and
Publisher of Half Dime Music, 24 Beekman street, N. Y.

All Rendy-Knox's Spring Hat for Gents, 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street. Bargains in Diamonds—Diamonds Bought.— GEO. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel. Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, relia?ie, instanta-seous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Blunders and Broken Hopes Mar the Peace of thousands who can succeed and be happy. A PHRENO-LOGICAL EXAMINATION at 589 Broadway will show each man his true place.

Chapped Hands, Sore Lips and all Skin heeases cured by GILES SUNFLOWER CREAM. Sold by all druggists; price 35c. Depot, 189 Sixth avenue, corner thirteenth street. David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.

Eureka Mineral Water, Suratoga Sprinsa-Superior to all others in dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kinneys. B. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Ratiroad depot, Various street. Go to Miller & Co.'s, Union Square—There on wil find all the various styles of Boots and Shoes; good articles, moderate prices.

Gents' Spring Style Bress 'Hats, Seven Important to Methers.—Birs. Wisslew's COTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are dicted, is a safe and certain remedy.

Whitman's Jujubes for the Throat-They Are plendid. Sold at HUDNUT's and other leading druggists'.